

***Cryptogramma acrostichoides* in South Dakota.**—On 10 July 1994, we discovered an abundance of *Cryptogramma acrostichoides* R. Br. in Squaw Creek Canyon about 6.5 km west of Lead, Lawrence County, South Dakota. This canyon has numerous outcrops of igneous rock that contrast with the mostly sedimentary formations found in the Black Hills. Plants were located on both the east- and west-facing sides of the canyon in crevices of the rock outcrops. The elevation ranges from about 1675 to 1770 m (5500–5800 ft). The population has likely been overlooked because of the difficult accessibility on private property. Vouchers (Dorn 5733) have been deposited at MO, RM, and SDU. The species is found on non-sedimentary formations throughout most of the western cordillera. The closest previously known location is in the Big Horn Mountains, Sheridan County, Wyoming, about 270 km to the west.—ROBERT D. DORN, Box 1471, Cheyenne, WY 82003, and RICHARD F. HARNER, 5721 S. Spotswood St., Littleton, CO 80120.

***Pteris denticulata* Sw. in the Caribbean region.**—In Prado's recent taxonomic treatment of the Brazilian species of *Pteris* L. (doctoral dissertation, São Paulo, 1993), two sheets of *Pteris denticulata* from the Caribbean region were analyzed, the first from Cuba (without locality, C. Wright 870 [BM, MO]) and the second from Puerto Rico (Aguas Claras, Blanner s.n. [BM]). Recently, another collection from Cuba was determined as this species (Prov. Santiago de Cuba, Caluff s.n. [HAC, SP]) and called to our attention that this taxon is not common in Cuba. In addition, the collector suggested that it is very unlikely that this species represents an escape from cultivation in Cuba as there is no evidence for its horticultural use on the island. As noted by Lowe (*Ferns: British and exotic*, vol. 4, Groombridge and Sons, London, 1872), it is a difficult species to cultivate.

The presence of *Pteris denticulata* in the Caribbean previously was known from the type collection made in Hispaniola (Swartz, *Nova genera et species plantarum seu prodromus*, M. D. Holmiae, Stockholm, 1788). The earliest collection from Cuba probably dates to 1822 (without locality, Poeppig s.n. [MO]), but the Wright collection cited above formed the basis for the first published reports from the country (Grisebach, *Catalogus Plantarum Cubensium*, W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1866; Sauvelle, *Flora Cubana*, Imp. "La Antilla", Havana, 1873). Several recent pteridophyte floras for various other portions of the Caribbean by Proctor (*Flora of the Lesser Antilles* 2:1–414, 1977; *Ferns of Jamaica*, British Museum (Natural History), London, 1985; Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 53:1–389, 1989) do not mention the occurrence of the species.

In Cuba, *P. denticulata* grows in open places of secondary vegetation on humid rocks or rocky soils at ca. 600–1000 m elevation. The materials from Cuba and Puerto Rico are clearly var. *denticulata* (see discussion of varietal delimitation in Prado, Amer. Fern J. 83:131–134, 1993). Based on a survey of the literature and specimens at major herbaria, we conclude that the collec-